

PATENT

D-2526/WOD

5

Title

HVAC CABINET WITH CONFIGURABLE DUCT CONNECTIONS

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Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a cabinet for heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment and more specifically relates to a cover panel with configurable duct connections.

Description of Related Art

10 An air handler is any apparatus comprising an enclosure that contains at least one piece of air handling equipment, such as a blower, heat exchanger, compressor, filter, etc. Air handlers typically provide conditioned air to
15 a comfort zone, such as a room or other designated area within a building. The conditioning of the air may include, but is not limited to, heating, cooling, humidifying, dehumidifying, filtering, ventilating, and various combinations thereof.

 Air handlers can assume a wide variety of
20 configurations with one example being a direct expansion refrigerant system. A direct expansion refrigerant system typically comprises a refrigerant circuit that includes a compressor, a condenser, an expansion device and an evaporator. The equipment plus a blower is normally housed within an
25 outdoor cabinet that is installed atop or adjacent to a building served by the air handler.

 To heat or cool the building, the blower forces air across the condenser or evaporator, and supply and return air ducts convey the air between the building and the air handler.
30 The supply air duct conveys the conditioned air to the building, while the return air duct conveys used air from the building to the air handler.

The cross-sectional shape of the ducts (e.g., round or rectangular) and the layout of the ductwork are usually dictated by the design of each particular air handler and various features of the building. Problems can occur when
5 after years of use the originally installed air handler needs to be replaced. The replacement system may require ductwork of a different shape and layout. Thus, various duct adaptors and convoluted transitional ductwork may be needed to connect a replacement air handler to a building's existing ductwork.
10 This may reduce airflow through the ducts and create an unsightly installation.

Problems may also occur with new installations where ductwork must connect a certain air handler to a particular building. In some cases, "spec homes" may be built
15 complete with ductwork but without the air handler. This allows the new homeowner to specify their preferred air handler. The chosen air handler, however, may not necessarily match the home's pre-installed ductwork. In other cases, the home or building may have immovable structural members that
20 inhibit certain duct configurations.

Consequently, a need exists for a system or method of connecting an air handler (e.g., a replacement unit or an original installation) to a building's existing ductwork.

25 Summary of the Invention

To overcome the problems of connecting an air handler to a building's ductwork, it is an object of some embodiments of the invention to provide a cabinet for air
30 handling equipment, wherein a supply air opening and a return air opening are in separate cover panels that can be inverted and interchanged to vary the relative location of the two openings.

Another object of some embodiments is to provide an air handler whose air duct openings can be placed closer to each other or spaced farther apart. Being closer together may allow the supply and return air ducts to fit through the same
5 narrow opening in the wall or foundation of a building, and being farther apart may allow the ducts to straddle a generally immovable structural member of the building.

Another object of some embodiments is to provide an air handler whose supply and return air duct openings can be
10 placed vertically offset to each other with either opening being selectively placed higher than the other. This may simplify the transitional ductwork needed to connect to a building with vertically offset ducts (i.e., over/under configurations), regardless of whether the building's supply
15 air duct is above the return air duct or vice versa.

Another object of some embodiments is to provide an air handler whose supply and return air duct openings can be positioned both vertically and horizontally offset to each other. This may simplify crossover ductwork that may be needed
20 to connect the air handler to a building whose supply and return air ducts are horizontally displaced in a direction opposite that of the air handler's air duct openings. In other words, it is an object of some embodiments to simplify the installation when the supply air and return air ducts in the building
25 are opposite from the supply and return air duct connections in the unit.

Another object of some embodiments is to provide a cover panel for a cabinet, wherein the cover includes a rectangular opening and a round opening (or an area therefore),
30 so that the cabinet can be connected to either round or rectangular ductwork.

Another object of some embodiments is to provide a cabinet cover with a rectangular opening and an optional round opening, wherein the two openings are located one above the other.

5 Another object of some embodiments is to provide a cabinet cover with a rectangular opening and an optional round opening, wherein the two openings are horizontally displaced relative to a vertical centerline of the cover, whereby
10 inverting the panel shifts the location of the openings to either side of the centerline.

Another object of some embodiments is enable a cabinet panel to be reconfigured even though the interior side of the panel is thermally insulated.

One or more of these and/or other objects of the
15 invention are provided by a cabinet for air handling equipment, wherein the cabinet includes two similarly sized covers that are each nonsymmetrical about their vertical centerline. The two covers can be interchanged and inverted to provide various supply and return air duct configurations.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a front view of an air handler with two covers shown installed in one of many configurations.

25 Figure 2 is a front view of a cabinet cover.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 3-3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is similar to Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a side view of the air handler of
30 Figure 4 showing rectangular ducts connected to the air handler.

Figure 6 is similar to Figure 5 but showing round ducts connected to the air handler.

Figure 7 is similar to Figure 4 but with the right-hand cover inverted.

5 Figure 8 is a side view of Figure 8.

Figure 9 is similar to Figure 4 but with the left-hand cover inverted.

Figure 10 is similar to Figure 4 but with both covers inverted.

10 Figure 11 is similar to Figure 4 but with the two cover interchanged with each other.

Figure 12 is similar to Figure 11 but with the right-hand cover inverted.

15 Figure 13 is similar to Figure 11 but with the left-hand cover inverted.

Figure 14 is similar to Figure 11, but with both covers inverted.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

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Referring to Figures 1 - 5, an air handler 10 comprises various air handling equipment contained within an enclosure. The enclosure itself comprises a cabinet 12 with a first cover 14 (cover-A) and a second cover 16 (cover-B).

25 Covers 14 and 16 have one or more air duct openings that enable ductwork 18 to connect cabinet 12 to an adjacent building 20. The two covers 14 and 16 are invertible and interchangeable to accommodate various ductwork configurations.

The air handling equipment housed within cabinet 12 can vary greatly, so the air handler illustrated in Figure 1 simply serves as one example. In this particular example, the equipment in cabinet 12 includes a blower 22, a compressor 24,
5 a first heat exchanger 26, a second heat exchanger 28, a two-position, four-way valve 30, and an expansion device 32 (e.g., expansion valve, orifice, capillary, etc.).

With valve 32 in the cooling mode position shown in Figure 1, compressor 24 forces refrigerant sequentially through
10 valve 30, heat exchanger 26 (functioning as a condenser: air or water cooled), expansion device 32, heat exchanger 28 (functioning as an evaporator), and back through valve 30 to return to a suction inlet of compressor 24. Within cabinet 12, blower 22 moves air 34 from a suction chamber 36 to a discharge
15 chamber 38 by forcing the air through heat exchanger 28, which operates as an evaporator to cool air 34.

Blower 22 forces the cooled air 34 out through an opening 40 (opening-A) in cover 14, and a supply air duct 42 conveys the air to building 20. After cooling building 20, the
20 air returns to cabinet 12 via a return air duct 44. Return duct 44 returns the air back to suction chamber 36 by directing air 34 through an opening 46 (opening-B) in cover 16.

Air handler 10 can be a cooling-only system, or in some cases valve 30 or other means can be used to selectively
25 place air handler 10 in a heating mode. For example, valve 30 can reverse the flow of refrigerant so that heat exchanger 28 functions as a condenser for providing building 20 with heated air, whereby heat exchanger 26 would then function as an evaporator.

The actual construction of covers 14 and 16 may vary. In Figures 2 and 3, for example, cover 14 is a generally rectangular sheet metal panel 48 having a peripheral flange 50 with screw holes 52 for attaching cover 14 to cabinet 12. The
5 actual design of flange 50 may vary. Flange 50 may extend outward and parallel to panel 48 as shown, extend inward and parallel to panel 48, extend along a plane that is perpendicular to panel 48, or extend in a combination of
10 directions. An interior side of cover 14 may include a sheet of thermal insulation 54. Cover 14 includes opening 40 and an alternate area 56 (alternate area-A) that are set one above the other and are offset to a vertical centerline 58 of cover 14.

Cover 16 is a mirror image of cover 14 with cover 16 having opening 46 and an alternate area 60 (alternate area-B) that are set one above the other and are offset to a
15 vertical centerline 62 of cover 16. Openings 40 and 46 are rectangular openings surrounded by a flange 62 for connection to rectangular ducts.

Alternate areas 56 and 60 provide space for
20 connecting round ductwork in case the existing ductwork of building 20 happens to be round. A round flange 64 can be used to connect a round duct to cover 14. If round ductwork is used, the portion of cover 14 or 16 that is within flange 64 would need to be cut out or otherwise removed, and opening 40
25 or 46 would need to be blocked off.

Covers 14 and 16 can be attached to cabinet 12 in various arrangements to accommodate various ductwork configurations. In Figures 4 and 5, for example, rectangular ducts 42 and 44 are low and relatively close to each other.

Arrows 66, 68 and 70 represent one or more steps in the process of reconfiguring the covers. These steps may include removing a cover, inverting a cover, inverting a cover, reattaching a cover, interchanging the covers, etc.

5 In Figure 6, covers 14 and 16 are in the same positions as shown in Figure 4; however, round ducts 72 and 74 connect to flanges 64, and openings 40 and 46 are blocked off. In this configuration, round ducts 72 and 74 replace rectangular ducts 42 and 44 respectively.

10 The configuration shown in Figures 7 and 8 is similar to that of Figures 4 and 5; however, cover 16 is inverted to raise the elevation of duct 44 and provide greater horizontal spacing between ducts 42 and 44.

15 The configuration shown in Figure 9 is similar to that of Figure 4; however, cover 14 is inverted to raise the elevation of opening 40 (or lower alternate area 56) and provide greater horizontal spacing between openings 40 and 46 (or increase the spacing between alternate areas 56 and 60).

20 The configuration shown in Figure 10 is similar to that of Figure 4; however, both covers 14 and 16 are inverted to raise the elevation of both openings 40 and 46 (or lower areas 56 and 60) and provide greater horizontal spacing between them.

25 The configuration shown in Figure 11 is similar to that of Figure 4; however, the two covers 14 and 16 are interchanged to increase the spacing not only between openings 40 and 46 but also between alternate areas 56 and 60.

30 The configuration shown in Figure 12 is similar to that of Figure 11; however, cover 14 is inverted to raise the elevation of opening 40 (or lower area 56) and to decrease the horizontal spacing between openings 40 and 46.

The configuration shown in Figure 13 is similar to that of Figure 11; however, cover 16 is inverted to raise the elevation of opening 46 (or lower area 60) and to decrease the horizontal spacing between openings 40 and 46.

5 The configuration shown in Figure 14 is similar to that of Figure 11; however, both covers 14 and 16 are inverted to raise the elevation of both openings 40 and 46 (or lower areas 56 and 60) and provide less horizontal spacing between them.

10 Although the invention is described with reference to a preferred embodiment, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other variations are well within the scope of the invention. Therefore, the scope of the invention is to be determined by reference to the claims, which follow.

15 I claim: